

ONE YEAR IN NAMENIA

By JUDITH UNDERWOOD
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[Note.—The unfortunate settlement of Namonia, which was established on social principles greatly in advance of its time or even of the present age, was situated, as nearly as surveyors' records can place it, a few miles to the north of New Madrid, Missouri, the point at which its people went down being now covered by the inland arm of the large bayou below Cairo. The colonists were victims of the earthquake of 1811, and no records remain of their life or philosophy save these few leaves from the wedding-book of Flavia Lamb. Half of the white satin back of the book is torn away, and the rest is yellowed and water-soaked, but the fly-leaf bears in imperishable violet ink an affectionate inscription in Latin to Flavia and her husband from the priest who married them, and the bride's own writing is the same as if it had been written yesterday, except that it is far more delicate and precise.]

Resolution made by Flavia Lamb on her wedding-day, June 14, 1809:
"Since it is the fashion of all districts that I have seen to consume much time with a bare daily record, giving no connected idea of the life described, I shall avoid this folly by remembering Cicerio, whom I love. In every sentence of his I have a model for my journal. I pass through his phrases, hold continually in suspense, until I reach the final verb; likewise I cannot view a human life with intelligence until all the deeds are ended. Yet I may not wait until I am dead to write my diary. I shall take the 'middle way,' and at the end of each year of this life about to begin I shall give a portrait of the chief events, giving its proper perspective to each, as well as I am able."
1810.

When Robert and I were married, a year ago, the Namensians crowded around us, after the custom, with wishes "ad multos annos," and we were sure, as I suppose most brides



"We Are Unsatisfied for Each Other."

and bridegrooms are, that we should be happy together: all the years of our life. Others might avail themselves of the permission to become single when the year was ended; not we. The thought at that time was abhorrent to me.

But having never been married before, I had not counted on certain eccentricities of temperament, and no more, I suppose, had Robert. I have a way of singing a tune for my own pleasure by sounding merely the melody without giving forth the words. As the winds of an early fall compelled a close residence within our one-room cabin, this habit of mine became irritating to Robert. It had, perhaps, a whiney sound in his ears, although before I left the world and became a Namensian I was told I had much "darkness" in my voice. Yet Robert remarked to his wolf-dog—so that I could hear him too: "You would be unable to make so bad a noise as that if you tried, would you not, Ponto?" It occurred to me that Robert was nervous. To think of a nervous Namensian, and especially one who had the forest around him, as we have, was distressing to me. It evoked, I fear, a far greater departure from tranquility than our law permits. A manner he had of thrumming on the table where I wanted to cook annoyed me. There were other antagonisms: I forget some of them.

"We might as well end the matter," said Robert after an aggravating encounter of idiosyncrasies one long winter evening. "It is clear that we are unsatisfied for each other, and it was just for such ill-matched pairs as us that the Namensian rule was intended. I threw my arms around his neck in delight. When I had recovered my composure I gladly consented to his plan that we should allow our names in May to be placed on the list of 'Conjuges Vidui,' so as to be released in June. By the law we were, of

TURKISH DAY OF REJOICING.

Hospitable Welcome Accorded to All During the Month of Ramadan.

Every year in Turkey, in the month of Ramadan, as they term it—which is the month when the Koran was revealed, in 26 parts, to Mohammed—it was for years a general custom in Turkey for the Turks to open their houses at 12 o'clock, the Turkish sunset time, to strangers and anyone was permitted to enter and take supper, a meal the Turks call *ofter*, during Ramadan.

No matter how poor or how rich the persons, and whether a complete stranger or near friend, they come just before the sunset hour, and all are seated at the truly hospitable table before 12 o'clock. Immediately after the roar of the cannons announces sunset the Turks eat either an olive or a date, it being the legend that the holy prophet did this, and those who smoke may begin as soon as the date or olive, supposed to be the fruits of paradise, disappears. Then come jellies, as it is a belief in Turkey that sweets "collect the senses," whatever that may mean. Oddly enough, soups follow the sweets, and then after that eggs cooked in butter are served, followed in turn by mutton chops or roasted meat; these are succeeded by vegetables, and the vegetables by a sort of sugary pudding, called *beurek*, and after this the famous *baklava* or *kadaf*.

After all this more meat courses, fish, and vegetables are served, and such sweets as rice milk (*gullaj*), *sudaj*, native blanc mange (*mahallebi*), *plis* with bladed or junket (*yaourt*) and coffee.

RECALLS FAMOUS GOLF MATCH

Projected Game Brings Back Contest in Which Royalty Was Involved.

The projected golf match between two well known amateurs and a leading member of the London stock exchange for a stake of \$2,500 recalls to the Westminster Gazette the famous foursome in which the duke of York, afterward James II., took a prominent part on the Leth links in the year 1682. It was really an international contest, in which the duke, with John Paterson, a golfing shoemaker of great repute, championed Scotland against two noblemen of England, a heavy wager depending on the issue. The duke and the cobbler had an easy victory, thanks largely to the man of the last, and John Paterson's share of the stakes was so substantial that he was able to build a goodly house in the Canongate, in a wall of which the duke carried a stone to be placed bearing the Patersons arms with the motto, "For and sure a tribute to the cobbler's driving powers. Paterson's house survives to-day.

THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMY.

Saving Unnecessary Wear and Tear on Personal Apparel.

Senator Crowley of the Cattle Raisers' association praised the other day in Galveston the cowboy automobile. "The cowboy automobile has come to stay," he said. "A cowboy at the wheel can handle 100 times as many steers as a cowboy in the saddle."

"But the expense!" said an English rancher.

"It's cheaper in the long run," said Col. Crowley. "I don't believe in cheese-paring on these western plains of ours. Cheese-paring out here, amid this bounteous nature, looks as ridiculous as the tactics of the St. Joseph miser."

"There are, you know, two famous misers in St. Joseph—two old bachelors, of course. The old miser called on the younger the other night and found him sitting in the dark. He lit up, however, when he found there was a mortgage paper to be examined. Yes, he lit up a small candle. But as soon as the paper was read through he blew out the candle again."

"Why did you do that?" his guest, a little offended, asked.

Teachers Examination.

Below is an outline of the teachers examination to be held at the court house, Grayling, Thursday and Friday June 17th and 18th.

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ARITHMETIC—Principles and explanations of the operation of percentage. The various problems of percentage. Commercial forms. Area and volume. Square root and mental arithmetic.

GRAMMAR—Language work based on art. Suggestion—Study of pictures, life of artist, etc., stories of the Madonnas. Verbs—classes, voice, mode, tense, conjugation. Adverbs—classes, forms, uses. Prepositions—Conjunctions. Sentence study, syntax, analysis.

GEOGRAPHY—Physical geography—Get clearly in mind the feature or phenomena described the studied. Understand the cause or origin of the feature or process. What human or life relation and influence does the feature, phenomena or process have? Be able to give existing examples or illustrations.

CIVICS—U. S. Constitution. Defects in Articles of Confederation. Constitutional Conventions. Executive Department of U. S. Government—powers and duties of President—election—cabinet. Treaties, how made. County and township government. Current events.

U. S. HISTORY—Period of discovery and exploration. War of 1812. A study of the Monroe Doctrine—its application in recent times. The question of the tariff—its relation to the two political parties. Territorial growth, 1845-1908. Michigan Current events.

J. E. BRADLEY, Co. Commissioner.

Notice of Attachment.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford.

The Buffalo Fertilizer Co., a corporation, Plaintiff.

vs.
William A. Montgomery, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of April A. D. 1909, a writ of attachment was duly issued of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, at the suit of The Buffalo Fertilizer Co., a corporation, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of William A. Montgomery, the defendant above named, for the sum of four hundred fifty six and 10-100ths dollars, which said writ was returnable on the fourth day of May A. D. 1909.

Dated this fifth day of May A. D. 1909.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Attorney for Plaintiff

Great Men Fond of Tea.

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Then She Got Fired.

"Who's the pretty girl?"
"She's the baby's new nurse."
"I suppose she understands her business?"
"Yes, she's a graduate, and she'll take good care of baby; she says no one shall kiss the baby while she is around."
"I guess she's right; I wouldn't want to kiss the baby while she was around."

Fire Alarm Calls.

Directions for turning in Alarm.

Break glass and turn the lever once around until it stops; you can only turn it one way. Do not turn in a second time, until lever has stopped moving.

No. of Box Where Located.

19—Michigan and Peninsular Avenues, near Olson's drug store.
28—Michigan Avenue and Spruce east of Court House.
42—Michigan Avenue and Norway St. M. C. R. Depot.
37—Ottawa Street, at Hose House.
43—Ogemaw and Cedar streets, near McKay House.
46—Spruce and Ionia streets, near Julius Nelson's house.
54—Michigan Ave. and Park street near Chris Hanson's house.
55—Ogemaw and Maple streets near John Hanson's house.
64—Selling Hanson Co., Planing mill.
73—Selling Hanson Co., Band mill.
82—Kerry, Hanson, Flowering mill.
91—Railroad Reserve, south side on Electric light pole.

The whistle will blow off the number after the general alarm has been given.

Detroit Headquarters for MICHIGAN PEOPLE

GRISWOLD HOUSE
American Plan, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day
European Plan, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day
Solely modern and up-to-date hotel, in the very heart of the retail shopping district of Detroit, corner Griswold and Grand River Avenues. Only one block from Woodward Ave. and Jackson Third and Fourteenth cars pass by the house. When you visit Detroit stop at the Griswold House.

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Coughs, Colds, CROUP, Whooping Cough

This remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It contains no opium or other harmful drug and may be given in confidence to a baby as to an adult.
Price 25 cents, large size 50 cents.

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Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections, promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.
MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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J. W. Tomlinson M. D. Physician and Surgeon

Office over post office. Night Calls made from Office. Grayling City Telephone No. 7.
Grayling, Mich.

C. C. Wescott DENTIST

OFFICE: Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours: 8:30-11 a. m. 1-3:30 p. m.

J. O. CUNNINGHAM ATTORNEY AT LAW

Solicitor in Chancery, Office over Peterson's old Jewelry Store

O. Palmer ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford Co. FIRE INSURANCE.

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PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

COLLEGE IN AMERICAN LIFE.

By William Allen White.

A generation ago, when the college curriculum began to broaden and the laboratory began to take an important place in college life, educated men bewailed the material spirit of our education. There was a movement to force education back to the humanities, back to culture, back to "the sweet serenity of books." But now the laboratory is returning to the democracy that founded it the service that is due. Our scientific societies are most purely altruistic. The health and well-being of the masses is engaging scientists all over the nation. A score of scientific societies, State and national, have as their reason of being some improvement in our public life.

The Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis is doing effective work in many States. From the other end of the college campus the students of economics are coming into public life, and one group of them has formed and is maintaining the National Tax Association and the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, which hold national conferences and are gathering most valuable data and forming most important conclusions in economics and sociology.

The future work of these and similar associations will be inestimable. But it is altogether unselfish. There is not a dollar in it for anyone. Like all of the great American democratic movements, the study of economics is for the good of the many at the sacrifice of the few. And it is but one of a score of the activities of men from the broader college and the greater university which democracy is establishing all over the land, by local tax or private gifts.—American Magazine.

CASH CAPITAL OF STOCK GAMBLING.

By Frederick U. Adams.

I take it that no effective denial can be entered against the assertion that many of the superb buildings which are massed in the Wall street district of New York are largely devoted to housing concerns which draw their revenue from the speculative public. This same public partially paid for their erection. It continues to contribute the funds which make such investments profitable. The reader will be appalled by the facts I am about to cite and the unanswerable proof I am about to submit.

It is not alleged that what is known as the Wall street district is entirely devoted to the purposes of speculation. It includes hundreds, and possibly thousands, of firms which have no direct concern with the various exchanges; but it is possible to arrive at a reasonably close approximation to the total paid by those who defray the cost of the Wall street game.

The tax books of New York City show that the Wall street district is assessed at a figure between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000, the exact amount being dependent on what may properly be included in the term, "Wall street district." Within the most reasonable boundaries for this district must be included property worth at least the former figure; and it may be assumed that the real selling value is at least 20 per cent in excess of that assessed against the owners.

It is ultra-conservative to assert that one-third of this capitalization is employed in catering to speculative enterprises and employments. This constitutes an item of \$75,000,000 for New York City alone, and the nation will swell this to \$100,000,000 and more.

We have taken no account of the cost of the fixtures in the thousands of offices in these buildings; neither has mention been made of many other items which properly belong in this calculation. The total amount of fixed capital invested in the speculative game in the United States is approximately indicated in the following table:

Invested in exchange buildings	\$ 25,000,000
Value of membership tickets	100,000,000
Invested in office buildings	1,000,000
Fixtures and incidentals	25,000,000
Total	\$250,000,000

—Everybody's Magazine.

"WHERE ARE THE HOUSES OF YESTERDAY?"

By Margaret Bateson.

Three-quarters of a century ago it was the ambition of every prosperous citizen to build himself a house. These houses really held things. There were immense pictures. And then, what splendid tables there were in these houses! There was not only that great table with the many leaves dedicated to eating; but in all the sitting rooms there would be ever so many fine, spacious, solid tables on which work could be done and things could be laid.

Nowadays we have diminutive flats with reception rooms that just receive a tottering little table and nothing else. We dine at a table which accommodates a baby cruet almost under protest. The garrow beds in our little bedrooms have sides, but no middle. There are no more fine pictures, only a quantity of photographs perilously edged against a narrow slat of wood.

And, worst of all, there is not a decent table at which a person can sit with books and work at it. A drawing room may look prettier since the abolition from it of all sensible tables. But it is much less habitable. It is small wonder that people nowadays try continually to curtail the time after dinner. It is because there is nothing one can do in a drawing room. At best somebody plays the violin, or sings; at worst the pianola is set going. The poet who wished for "an hour of crowded life" should try living now. On the score of crowdedness, if not of life, he would be well content.

MILLIONS OF GOLD GONE.

Figures Show That Some One Has Made Off With \$3,000,000,000.

Somebody is making away with the gold supply of the world. Since the discovery of the American continent and the beginning of its gold production \$2,000,000,000 in gold has disappeared from the available supply. This leaves the present supply of this precious metal at \$11,000,000,000, and while the United States is in no danger of a gold famine, the government would like to know who has made off with nearly one-sixth of the world's supply.

Considerably more than two-thirds of the world's supply is already stamped into coins. About \$3,000,000,000 is in circulation and \$4,000,000,000 held in banks and public treasuries. The United States has the greatest gold supply, the amount reaching \$1,613,000,000. Germany has \$1,044,000,000, France \$920,000,000, Russia \$817,000,000, United Kingdom \$555,000,000, Japan \$31,000,000 and Canada \$65,000,000.

The gold output in recent years has increased rapidly. During the ten years ending with 1908 it aggregated \$3,400,000,000. This was a big jump over the preceding years, when the output reached only \$2,400,000,000. The production in the United States in ten years has aggregated between \$8,000,000,000 and \$9,000,000,000 or about one-fourth of the entire product of the world.

TO ASK AID OF WHITLA FAMILY.

Anna McDermott-Boyle Hopes to Lighten Husband's Sentence.

Though resigned to her fate and willing to give up any idea she had of fighting her sentence of twenty-five years, Mrs. James H. Boyle, formerly Anna McDermott, of Chicago, still hopes to free her husband, serving a life sentence for kidnapping Willie Whitla.

She has asked Mrs. J. P. Whitla, the stolen boy's mother, to call on her in her cell, and it is said she plans to make a personal appeal for intercession in behalf of Boyle. Mrs. Whitla, however, is known to be averse to further communication with the kidnappers.

She has not dropped the attempt to disprove charges of Boyle that Harry Forker, a relative of the Whitla and Buhl families, had a hand in the kidnapping, and it is believed she would be disposed to consider Mrs. Boyle's plea if Boyle came forward with a retraction of the Forker story.

VETERAN'S WIFE FIGHTS THIEF.

Mrs. Helen Longstreet in Revolver Battle with Burglar.

Mrs. Helen G. Longstreet, widow of the Confederate general and postmistress of Gainesville, Ga., was awakened about 2 o'clock in the morning by a noise in the house. Seizing a pistol she went to investigate. When she entered the dining room she saw a man trying to open a closet in which table silver was kept. She called to him and the man turned and ran for a window. Mrs. Longstreet opened fire and the robber drew a pistol and fired once. Mrs. Longstreet continued firing at the fleeing man until her revolver was empty. She thinks she hit the man, as after one shot he staggered and nearly fell. The firing alarmed the quarter of the city in which Mrs. Longstreet resides and caused a crowd to gather.

SEEKS WEALTHY TAX DODGERS.

Grand Jury in St. Louis May Indict Several Millionaires.

It was learned the other day that the grand jury in St. Louis has been investigating tax dodging for several days and that more than thirty witnesses have been examined, as a result of which a number of St. Louis millionaires and other prominent citizens may be indicted. An official of the Four Courts reports that conditions have been found worse than expected, that many automobiles and deeds of trust have not been listed for taxation by apparently reputable men, that not more than \$4,000,000 of the \$400,000,000 deposited in St. Louis banks is listed for taxation, and that all St. Louis bank officials are likely to be summoned to testify.

MISSISSIPPI'S WILD MAN CAUGHT.

Prisoner Whose Hair Falls to Waist Is a Prominent Family.

Sheriff John Laird captured in the swamps near Prentiss, Miss., a man who has shunned civilization for five years and whose occasional presence in isolated communities near there earned for him the title of "the wild man." He wore ragged garments, his nails were five inches long and his hair and beard reached almost to his waist. He refused to eat cooked food when it was offered to him. He was identified as Marvyn Whitehead, whose relatives have searched for him for some time. His family is prominent.

BREAD AT 15 CENTS A LOAF.

The closing of 400 bakeries on the East Side of New York coincident with the strike of the bakers' employes has caused the price of bread to increase to 15 cents a loaf. In an effort to prevent a famine the strikers discussed the feasibility of starting co-operative bakeries.

ROOSEVELT GETS A RHINOCEROS.

Theodore Roosevelt has begun his hunting expedition from the Ju Ja ranch of George McMillan, whose guest he is. He went out the other day and bagged a female rhinoceros. The head and skin weighed 532 pounds.

FORMER TOLLER ADMITS THEFT.

Ellis W. Niles, former receiving teller of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, pleaded guilty to embezzling \$20,000 of the bank's funds. He will be sentenced to from one to ten years in prison.

JAIL TERM FOR AUTO SPEEDER.

William Watson, a well-to-do New Yorker, was arrested at Yonkers, N. Y., for exceeding the speed limit while driving an automobile with his friends a few days, and was later sentenced to serve four days in jail.



Moldy corn will prove harmful feed for the horse.

Provide roomy places for the cows. They do better than when kept in the tight stanchions.

It's a shame to waste so much time milking half-hearted cows. Why not milk real dairy cows and make some money?

The man who is always thinking of the reward for his good deeds will not make a good showing in the final accounting.

The amount of food that will put \$1 worth of fat on a steer will make a lot more than \$1 worth of butter-fat if fed to a good cow.

For general driving purposes the good walker is the horse most needed. The walking gait is the best that can be cultivated.

How tenderly we nurse the young animal to give it a good start in life, but how often we neglect this care of our children.

It is not the man who cures his sheep so much as the one who prevents their becoming sick who makes the most out of them.

Milk that is allowed to stand until it cools naturally will not keep as well as that which is cooled by water or ice immediately after it comes from the cow.

Because hogs will eat almost anything is no reason for giving them almost anything to eat. A wholesome, well-balanced ration is as important with them as with any other stock.

Hogs may be fed as many pumpkins as they will eat up clean, not more. The pumpkin is a good thing, but, like many other good things, it may be perverted, injuring both stock and owner.

There are about twenty-five different makes of cream separators now on the market, each of which is claimed to beat all the others out of sight. It takes a good judge to select the right machine from such an aggregation of world-beaters.

When milk cans are placed in water to cool the water should be higher than the milk in the cans. Always use a milk pail which will permit milking through the strainer. The main thing is to keep the dirt out. This is more important than getting the dirt out after it has once been in.

During the years when corn brought a very low price cattle feeding could be conducted on very loose principles and still pay fair profits, but conditions have since changed, and methods must be varied to meet the new conditions in beef production. We are forced to adopt more economical methods of production.

They say that in some localities the introduction of riding machinery has made labor so light on the farm that the hired men specify in their contract with their employer that he must furnish either quills or new horse shoes to play with at noon and in the evening. The men claim that they must have this exercise in order to keep in good health.

Be sure that the work horses are provided with collars of the best quality, and be sure that the collars fit. You would not go into the season's work with a pair of shoes which caused you to flinch at every step, but you may have put the horse to work with a collar which hurts every step he takes. Look after the comfort of the faithful horse as you would your own.

Use the wagon for tightening the fence wire by the following method: One of the rear wheels is raised from the ground and the wire is passed once around the hub and fastened to a spoke of the wheel. The wagon is then braced by any suitable means, and the wheel turned in the manner of the mangle's wheel. In this way a pull of 100 pounds on the tire will exert a force of 400 or 500 pounds on the wire.

Increase in Beet Sugar. The increase in the production of beet sugar in the United States has been very rapid in recent years. A decade ago, in 1897, the production of beet sugar was about \$4,000,000 pounds, against \$44,000,000 pounds of cane sugar. Five years later, in 1902, the beet-sugar production was \$30,000,000 pounds, against \$29,000,000 pounds of cane sugar; in 1907, beet-sugar production was \$67,000,000 pounds, against \$44,000,000 pounds of cane sugar; the beet-sugar production of 1907 being greater than that of cane sugar in any year in the history of the country.

Preparing the Lawn.

In the very early spring is the best time to make a new lawn, and to replace an old one. Fertilizer should be applied to grass plots which have been established a few years, and thin portions should be reseeded. If seed has been sown in the fall for a new lawn, watch carefully this spring, and reseed those places where the first seeding fails to come up.

In making a new lawn great care should be taken. Prepare the ground as soon as it can be worked. Grade it, smoothing over rough surfaces, making proper level spaces and gentle slopes. If possible the lawn should slope away from the house.

Enrich the soil with a liberal supply of well-rotted manure. This is essential where the soil is lacking in humus, otherwise bone meal, or other food fertilizer is useful. The ground should be plowed or spaded not less than 8

inches deep, all stones and similar material removed, lumps broken up and the surface smoothed. Then it is ready for seeding.

Use a good lawn mixture. Four parts Kentucky bluegrass with one part white clover, sown not less than five bushels to the acre, is good. Bedtop instead of bluegrass, or equal parts of redtop and bluegrass, produce good results. Use plenty of seed.

Training Tomatoes.

For people who are growing vegetables in a limited space it is most desirable to grow the plants as compactly as possible, says Leslie F. Paul, of the Colorado Agricultural College. Few of the garden vegetables sprawl over the ground as do tomatoes. For economy of space, ease of culture, neatness of appearance and increased productivity, tomatoes should be staked and pruned. The method is also conducive to earliness.

Set the plants as close as one and one-half feet in rows three feet apart (two by four in the very rank growing varieties). Secure a sharpened stake five or six feet long for each plant, and when the plants are 15 to 18 inches high begin to train them. Remove all the laterals except one or two, which, with the main stem, may be tied to the stake with strings of white cotton cloth (which will not break the stem). As these continue to grow keep them tied loosely to the stake, constantly pinching off the side shoots. The increased productiveness is not so much per plant as in the fact that so many more can be grown upon the same area. Trellises have been advocated, but require more labor.

One amateur for many years has pursued this method in the very small area of the back yard of a city lot, and has not only grown enough fruit for the immediate use of his family, but he has supplied his neighbors liberally.

Basis of Dry Farming.

It is on the fact, which is now well known, that breaking up the soil by plowing, and keeping it loose after it has been broken up by frequent cultivation, that dry farming is based. The scientists say that moisture escapes into the air, under ordinary conditions, by capillary attraction, or the moving up from one particle of soil to another of the moisture and going out into the air when it reaches the top. When the soil is loosened it prevents the escape of moisture by breaking up the arrangement of particles of the soil necessary to conduct the moisture to the air. The top layer of loose earth is different from that below in arrangement of particles of earth, and is more or less filled with air and is a poor conductor of water.

The principle is supposed to be the same as the law governing heat and sound. When heat has to travel through different media it travels very slowly, as in the case of sound, in which case the air has to travel through layers of wood and air, and which is used to prevent heat passing to stored ice. Sound will not travel easily if it has to pass through different substances.

If the top soil is kept loose or as near to dust as possible, there will be very little loss of moisture. It has been noticed that where a pile of prunings from a vineyard or orchard was burned in the spring in California at a time when there was moisture in the soil, the moisture would be kept in the soil all through the dry summer and not dry out as the surrounding land would in about a month on which nothing had been burned. The ashes in this case formed a perfect dust blanket, although the ground was not plowed.

The Proper Use of Fanning Mills.

Among improved farm machines the fanning mill stands out prominently as being especially valuable. The value of good seed is recognized to its full extent by breeders of seed corn, but farmers who grow wheat, oats, barley, peas and other cereals have never wakened up to the necessity of selecting seed with the greatest possible care.

Prof. P. G. Holden of Iowa State College, demonstrated by a series of experiments that the careful selection of seed corn sometimes more than doubles the yield. Ninety experiments with seeds taken from the planter boxes of ninety farmers gave yields varying from thirty-one to eighty bushels per acre. The ground and cultivation was the same as near as possible in each case.

There is just as much difference in the value of good and bad seed when it comes to wheat and other grains, as there is in corn, but the fact has not been driven home to farmers in general as it has in the especial corn crop in the corn belt of the Middle West.

Seed corn is selected by hand by the best corn breeders. They almost pick out the individual kernels that they wish to plant. I believe it would pay the growers of other grains to do the same thing. I believe it would pay a farmer to spend a whole month to select his seed wheat by means of a magnifying glass if he could obtain a fanning mill. I think if he should raise twenty acres of wheat he could raise by hand the necessary seed in a month's time. It would be necessary to go over a bushel a day, including Sundays. It would keep him busy, but his yield would be many bushels more per acre, and he could sell every bushel for seed at a high price. I believe he would sell his month's labor at a good figure, and he would learn something greatly to his future advantage.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1607—English colonists began to build at Jamestown, Va.

1611—Sir Thomas Dale arrived at the Jamestown colony, with 300 people.

1640—Thomas Dudley was chosen Governor of Massachusetts colony.

1665—Connecticut and New Haven colonies united.

1731—Final settlement of boundary dispute between New York and Connecticut.

1770—Corner stone of Brown University laid at Providence.

1781—Benedict Arnold became commander of the British forces in Virginia. British forces captured at Orangeburg, S. C.

1784—Virginia voted a statue in honor of Washington to be placed in the new capitol in Richmond.

1804—The Lewis and Clarke expedition left St. Louis to explore the Northwest.

1811—Corner stone of Tammany Hall, New York, laid.

1812—The remaining part of Florida was annexed to the Mississippi territory.

1816—The American Bible Society organized.

1829—Several factories in Massachusetts shut down because of a demand for higher wages by their employees. Ship Alexander arrived at Baltimore from Liverpool with equipment for the first railroad in the United States.

1836—A treaty was made by Mexico with Texas, acknowledging its independence.

1837—All of the banks in New York City stopped specie payments.

1856—Second vigilance committee organized in San Francisco.

1857—The Agricultural College of Michigan was opened to students.

1858—Minnesota admitted as the thirty-second state.

1860—Republican convention at Chicago nominated Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.

1861—Blockade of Charleston, S. C., established by the steamer "Nagara"....A convention held at Wheeling, W. Va., declared for the Union.

1862—The Confederate gunboat Alabama launched.

1863—Jackson, Miss., taken by the Federals under Grant....Federals under command of Gen. Sherman took possession of Jackson, Miss.

1864—Sherman made a general attack on Johnston's army at Resaca, Ga.

1865—Trial of President Lincoln's slayers begun.

1867—Russia ratified the Alaskan cession treaty....Jefferson Davis admitted to bail in \$100,000.

1875—Charlotte Cushman took her farewell of the stage at the Globe Theater, Boston.

1876—The Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia opened.

1878—Income tax bill defeated in the lower house of Congress.

1880—Nashville, Tenn., celebrated the centennial anniversary of its settlement.

1882—Lieut. Lockwood reached farthest northern point....The Supreme Court overruled all exceptions in the Guiteau case.

1887—Statue of President Garfield unveiled in Washington, D. C.

1893—Six hundred houses destroyed in the great fire in Quebec.

1890—Father Damien died at the leper settlement in the Sandwich Islands.

1891—Monument marking the center of population unveiled twenty miles east of Columbus, Ind.

1892—Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs dedicated.

1893—Earl of Aberdeen became Governor General of Canada.

1894—Talmage's Tabernacle, in Brooklyn, destroyed by fire....Monument to the mother of Washington dedicated at Fredericksburg, Va.

1898—A portion of Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at San Juan, Porto Rico.

1905—Many killed in tornado at Snyder, Okla.

1907—Issac Stephenson elected Senator in Wisconsin, ending five weeks' deadlock.

1908—Number of lives lost in tornadoes in Farpy and Cass counties, Neb....United States Senate passed the Aldrich currency measure....The conference of Governors on the Conservation of Natural Resources met at the White House....New buildings of the College of the City of New York formally opened.

Physicians at Washington. The twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Association of Physicians has been held at Washington. Dr. Vaughan, of Ann Arbor, Mich., president of the association, made an address upon "The Physical Basis of Life," in which he attacked the Emmanuel movement and other mind cure cults, which he said had never had scientific support or led to the discovery of a single scientific fact. He ridiculed the idea that the brain or mind controlled the body and that it was superior to matter.

POPULAR SCIENCE

A preliminary estimate by the geological survey puts the country's petroleum production for 1908 at between 175,000,000 and 180,000,000 barrels, as against 165,000,000 barrels in 1907.

The white rhinoceros which President Roosevelt is expected to try to shoot while in Africa really is of a yellowish color, not so much lighter than its commoner relatives, but it is a larger beast.

According to two scientists of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, each human emotion creates in a delicate machine which they have invented a distinct electric force which it is possible to classify.

The blackening of the glass of incandescent lamps is due to the fact that, although the fusing point of carbon is in the neighborhood of 4,000 C., it begins to vaporize long before that temperature is reached.

A British religious organization is trying to transplant a race by encouraging the emigration of the Laps from Lapland, where they are in danger of extinction, to the more healthful regions of Labrador and Newfoundland.

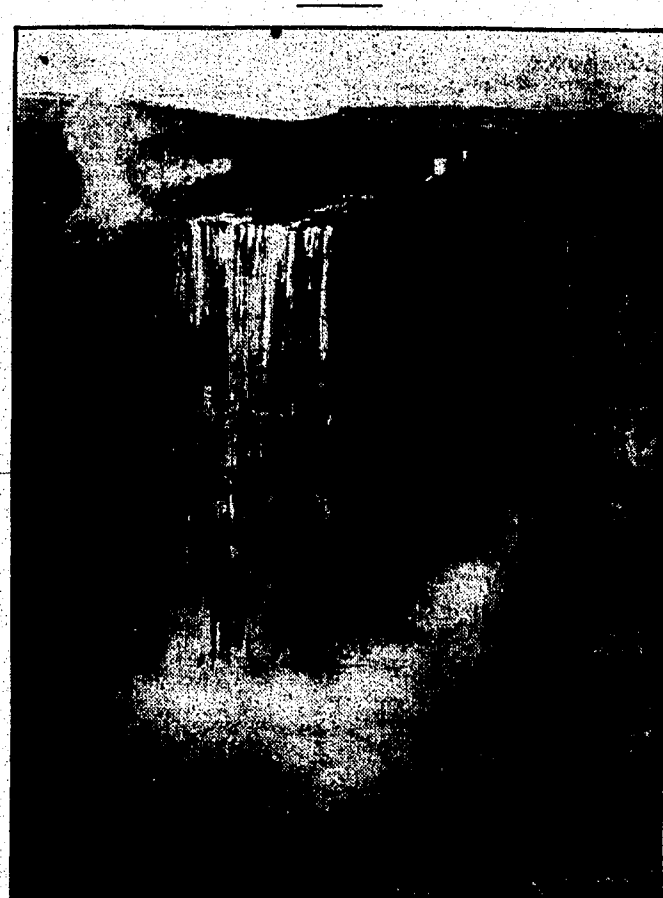
A writer in the London Times suggests a way in which an instantaneous photograph of the wheels of a passing auto may give a measure of its speed. With the focal-plane camera shutter the slot moves in such a way as to disclose first the part of the wheels which touches the ground. Since the upper part of the wheels is moving with twice the velocity of the car, and the lower part is relatively stationary, the effect in the photograph is to distort the image of a wheel into an elliptical form whose shape varies in accordance with the speed. Hence, if the time movement of the shutter is accurately known, the speed of the passing car can be quickly deduced.

The quantity of light which it is now possible to obtain, at a reasonable cost, from tungsten lamps in series, has led to an innovation in street-lighting in some Michigan towns, which, it is thought, may find wide adoption. In Grand Rapids, where the system seems first to have been applied, the tungsten lamps are strung across the street, between the eaves of the buildings, in such a way that they form the outline of an arch. The effect of a series of these illuminated arches resembles that of a canopy of lamps covering the street, and shedding down upon it a pleasing illumination. The same system has been adopted in Big Rapids, and is under consideration in Greenville and other towns.

Prof. George Forbes has given new life to the belief in the existence of an unseen planet beyond Neptune. He bases his conclusions in favor of the reality of this planet on the peculiarities of four remarkable comets, supposed to be intimately related to one another. These are the comets of 1566, 1843, 1880 and 1892. Prof. Forbes' idea is that the comet of 1556, which was described as of "prodigious magnitude," and which is said to have led to the abdication of the Emperor Charles V., was disrupted by the influence of the supposititious planet, and gave birth to the three other comets named, all of which were very bright and otherwise remarkable. His calculations indicate that the planet in question is situated at a distance of about 5,000,000 miles from the sun, and that its period of revolution is about 1,000 years.

A woman doesn't think a garment stylish unless it is uncomfortable.

FIVE TIMES THE HEIGHT OF NIAGARA.



THE KAIETEUR FALL ON THE POTARO RIVER.

The perpendicular height of the Kaieteur Fall on the Potaro river, Essequibo, British Guiana, is 741 feet, or nearly five times that of Niagara. The width varies from 350 feet in the dry season to 400 feet in the rainy season, and the depth of water passing over similarly ranges from a few feet to twenty feet. Even in very dry seasons the river has a depth of thirty-five feet about a quarter of a mile above the fall. The face of the fall is of sandstone, with a capping of harder conglomerate. It is suggested that the falls may be used to provide power, and it is pointed out that the chief fall alone would supply two and one-eighth million horse power.—London Illustrated News.

Both Doing Their Duty.

A woman reporter attached to a New York newspaper was once sent to obtain an "interview" with the Bishop Potter. She made an appointment by telephone, says the New York Times, but on account of other engagements, was unable to be on time. However, when she arrived, she found the bishop ready to receive her. He cordially invited her to be seated, and inquired as to the exact nature of the desired information.

Then in a clear, direct manner he dictated his statement. After the reporter had finished writing, she courteously offered to read what she had written. The bishop insisted that he knew that it was correct, and allowed it to go without hearing it.

As she rose to take leave, she said, graciously: "I thank you very much, and appreciate how much it means for a busy person like yourself to give your time to reporters."

Patting her on the shoulder in a fatherly manner, Bishop Potter replied: "My dear woman, we are both earning our living."

The World's Greatest Cave.

Every one has heard of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, but few probably are aware that its discovery was due to the search for suitable earth for the manufacture of saltpetre. The anxiety to find saltpetre earth was due to the embargo bill passed by

Congress in 1807, which forbade American vessels to sail for Europe and foreign vessels to land cargoes in America.

The Americans needed gunpowder, and to make it they required saltpetre. They had been getting it from Spain and Italy, but the embargo bill stopped the supply of the substance. A roving chemist, named Samuel Brown, had shown how saltpetre, or potassium nitrate, could be obtained from cave earth. And so the quest for caves was begun, and assiduously continued. When the Mammoth Cave was found, every part of the great cavern was searched for cave earth. From pits, byways, and avenues slaves were led out the heavy loads of petre earth. Many thousands of tons were treated, and the rude chemistry of the day produced something like a hundred thousand pounds of saltpetre within two years.

"The White Feather."

There is a bird known as the "Whetear," which has a drab colored breast, coal black wings, and with a small but conspicuous white spot at the base of the tail. It is very common in Scotland, where it is known as the "clacharan." It is from this bird that we get the expression, "showing the white feather." The white feathers on the body can be seen only when the bird is flying away from you.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.00 per year in advance. If your time has expired, please renew promptly. A \$1.00 following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Read the Decoration Day Program.

For Rent—A small house on the south side. Enquire at this office.

Cut Glass makes a nice wedding present. C. J. Hathaway can supply you.

F. R. Deckrow is erecting a windmill to supply water for the new county house.

Corn and potato planting is the present order of the day among our farmers.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price call at the AVALANCHE office.

Lost—On Cedar street, a pair of plain straight bowed glasses. The finder will please leave at this office.

For first class tubular well work address, Augustus Funk, Pere Cheney, Mich.

Plumbing work, Plumbing Goods, Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Closets, Kitchen Sinks and Range Holes. Show Room, Cedar St. F. R. DECKROW.

Arbitus was never finer or more plentiful. Many of our boys and girls are making fair wages, selling bouquets of the beautiful, fragrant flowers.

Married—At the M. E. Parsonage at Frederic Mich., May 13th, 1909, Mr. Alfred Sutherland and Miss Goldie Delpe, Rev. G. Sanderson, officiating.

The W. R. C. extends an invitation to supper at G. A. R. Hall after memorial services, to all soldiers and wives also Corps members and families.

Portraits, Frames, Photo Pillow Tops, Beautiful Pictures, Bromides and Solar Prints. Deal with Manufacturer direct, Catalogue Free. National Portrait Co., Chicago.

Mrs. J. F. Wilcox is pleasing her friends by recovering from her severe illness. She is able to be around the house and has been out for a short ride.

Rev. A. R. Mitchell of West Branch will conduct the Episcopal church service at the G. A. R. Hall Thursday evening June 3rd at 7:30 o'clock. Everyone invited.

The McKay House will change management next Tuesday. Mr. Joseph LaBeef of Tuscola Co., having rented it for a year. He comes well recommended as a boniface and we trust will prove a success.

Senator Foster has won his fight against the forestry faddists and "patriotic" ex-lumbermen who became so solicitous for the welfare of northern Michigan early in the session. —Clare Courier.

Eggs for hatching, from pen of pure bred Buff Plymouth Rocks, stocked by cockrels from prize winning blood. Price—\$1.00 per setting of 15, and \$3.00 per 50. HUGO SCHREIBER, Pere Cheney, Mich.

All civic societies and all citizens are invited to join the G. A. R. and its associate societies in the observance of Decoration Day, May 31. It is hoped that business places will be closed on that day from 10 to 4 p. m.

Mrs. R. Hanson, Miss Hanson, Mrs. H. A. Bauman and Mrs. O. Hanson went to Detroit Tuesday, and will leave there Saturday morning to spend Sunday with the mother of Mrs. O. Hanson at Chatham, Ont.

There will be a progressive peanut social given by the eighth grade graduates on Tuesday evening, June 1st at the home of L. B. Merrill in Beaver Creek. Ice Cream and Supper will be together for 15c. All are cordially invited.

Fred Sleight, of Johannesburg stopped off here for a few hours Monday to shake hands with old friends and relatives here. He is enroute to the "Golden West" where he expects to move in order to restore his health.

To the hired man: You can be a man whom the whole neighborhood will want. How? Just by being fair and square, earnest, honest, good natured and clean in all your life. No out-of-work times for such a man.

The 1909 Michigan State Fair Premium List is ready for distribution. It contains 200 pages of valuable information to exhibitors and others interested in the State Fair. A copy will be sent to anyone by mail prepaid who will write for it. Address: E. D. Butterfield, Secretary, 919 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

In committee of the whole the house voted to limit the number of deer to be taken by any hunter to one. An effort was made to increase the limit to two, but it failed. Spring shooting for duck is permitted in the present law. No one objected to putting rabbits and squirrels on the protected list when Representative Harris explained this was not so much to protect the animals in question as to keep game from going out of the woods in the closed season on animals and birds really needing protection.

Mr. Hanson, Miss Hanson, Mrs. H. A. Bauman and Mrs. O. Hanson went to Detroit Tuesday, and will leave there Saturday morning to spend Sunday with the mother of Mrs. O. Hanson at Chatham, Ont.

A. M. Lewis & Co. have had their elegant code fountain running for several days, waiting for the warm weather.

Register of Deeds, Brink is in Detroit, and the eastern part of the state this week. He is attending the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.

At the meeting held in the M. E. Church Tuesday evening it was decided to hold a Sunday School Convention here Saturday, June 19th.

The M. E. Congregation will unite with the Presbyterian congregation next Sabbath in holding the Memorial services. Everybody is requested to be present.

During the absence of Miss Thompson, teacher of the 6th grade in our school, on account of the illness of her brother, her place is supplied by Mrs. Bradley.

Since the management of the Temple Theatre have made arrangement with a new firm, the pictures are all that could be asked, clear and distinct. Go and see them.

The flag rope having broken and escaped from the pole in front of the Court House. The pole was taken down by Sheriff Amidon and treated to a new line and, fresh paint, which improves its appearance.

A farmer in Roscommon county was called "nitty" when he bought a "barren plain" eighty a couple of years ago. The other day he sold \$1,200 worth of clover seed raised last year, and wants to know "who's nitty now?" —Bay City Tribune.

Theo. Odell of Beaver Creek is enjoying a visit from his mother, Esther Loomis, of California. Mr. Loomis is accompanying her and they will be visiting friends and relatives in Michigan and other parts of the country.

The "Best Band" gave their first open-air concert for the season last Friday evening and were greeted by a large and appreciative audience, who were especially pleased with several entirely new numbers which were finely rendered.

Geo. F. Owen of Lovell, last week sold 500 acres of land in one body, on Sections 28 and 29 T. 28 N. R. 1 W., to S. B. Carper of Ill., who expects to start a stock ranch. It is an excellent locality, with plenty of good water and convenient to the Railroad. Crawford County is all right.

Wood's Michigan Railway Guide is the leader of all guides for our state, kept strictly up-to-date, and costs only 50 cents a year. Any person having the guide can sit in his easy chair at home and figure out any route he may choose, learning the time, and fare, and select his hotel at any place, the best being always advertised in the guide.

Parents are requested to instruct their children to keep out of the streets when there is an alarm of fire, or when the department is out for practice. Several have barely escaped serious injury by getting in the way of the men when running with the heavy carts. Tell them to keep on the walks and watch out at the crossings.

One of our citizens paid to Justice McElroy ten dollars for the privilege of taking the law in his own hands, one day last week, and punching a fellow for calling him vile names in public. Of course the other fellow was drunk, and it would have been about even if he had a dose of the same. They each have one eye beautifully dressed in mourning.

N. P. Olson celebrated his 59th birthday last Monday. His daughter Anna sent him a beautiful embroidered pillow case, handwork, as a memento of the occasion. The climate of Colorado has improved Miss Olson's health wonderfully, and she will return home a strong and healthy young lady. To N. P. we tender our congratulations, hoping that there will be many more happy birthday celebrations in store for him.

Since the eviction of the Prosecuting from his office in the Court House, by the board of Supervisors, there seems to be no place for a Justice Court Jury except in the Jail, which was utilized for that purpose last Saturday, so that six men, good and true were locked up for an hour to consider their verdict. We hardly know what would be done if the battle should be filled with common prisoners.

New time cards will soon go into effect on both the Michigan Central and D. & M. railroads, being their summer schedule. It is reported that both roads will make some important changes and rumors have it that both roads will put on another train, the one on the Michigan Central to leave here about eight o'clock in the morning going south. Nothing definite can be learned until the time cards are issued. Cheboygan Tribune.

The funeral of the late Mabel Deckett was held on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the M. P. Church. Services conducted by the Pastor Rev. E. H. Cunningham. There was a large attendance. The floral offerings were beautiful and were from the school, 3rd grade, one from the friends and neighbors also from the young ladies and many others. The following sang as pall bearers Misses G. and A. Jennings, M. and L. Larson, M. Larson and Mrs. Madeline.

High School News.

Nellie Shanahan went to Detroit last Thursday and returned Saturday. Hazel Houston was sick last week but is in school again.

The Sealers sold ice cream cones Friday and Saturday evenings. They sold all and had good luck.

The Juniors sold sandwiches at recess on Thursday afternoon of last week and Tuesday afternoon of last week.

May examinations were Friday and Monday last.

Missie Krause spent Monday with Dr. and Mrs. Underhill.

The studies are a continuation of last week.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, May 30, 1909.

Sunday School at 11:30 a. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Preaching service at 7:30.

Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30.

Young and old, are cordially invited to attend all religious meetings of this church. This means YOU.

ROBERT HOUSTON, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church.

Sunday, May 30, 1909.

Mid week prayer meeting at the church Thursday eve., at 7:30 p. m. Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. Subject: "Our National Memorial Day: Its Possibilities."

Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m. A. B. Felling, Supt.

Christian Endeavor at 6 p. m. Topic "Heroes of Home Missions."

Preaching services at 7:30 p. m. Topic: "Devil Worship among the Indians, or the Snake Dance among the Moquis Pueblo." This will comprise the third in the series of the lectures on some of our home heathens.

All are cordially invited to attend these services.

J. HUMPHREY FLEMING, Pastor.

M. P. Church.

(South Side)

Sunday, May 30, 1909.

Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School 11:30 a. m.

Junior League at 3 p. m.

Preaching service at 7 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday, at 7 p. m.

All are cordially invited to attend these services.

R. H. CUNNINGHAM, Pastor.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank the many kind friends and neighbors for the sympathy extended us during our late and bereavement, the illness and death of our dear daughter. We also desire to return many thanks for the many beautiful floral offerings.

W. DECKETT and FAMILY.

Card of Condolence.

Thus as our Heavenly Father has called the mother of our dear sister, Fannie Brennen, we, the Grayling Rebekah lodge, No. 352, extends to our bereaved sister, the kindest of heartfelt sympathies and we hereby commend her to our Heavenly Father, who careth for us all.

CARRIE PRATT, ANNA IBSENHAUER, ADA BORCHERS, Com.

Proposals Wanted.

Bids will be received for the construction of a new foundation, steps and floor for the 1st Presbyterian Church of Grayling, of cement. The present wall and floor to be removed, necessary excavation made, and all replaced and finished, according to plans and specifications, which may be had from Trustees A. B. Felling or O. Palmer.

The right reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of Board of Trustees.

Marvin Post G. A. R.

Every member of Marvin Post, G. A. R., is requested to be present at a special meeting, Saturday evening, May 27th, for final orders regarding Memorial and Decoration days. By order of D. S. Waldron, Com., L. A. Pond, Adj't.

Clean Speech.

"I ask you to remember that you can not retain your self-respect if you are loose and foul of tongue; that a man who is to lead a clean and honorable life must inevitably suffer if his speech likewise is not clean and honorable."

"I desire to see in this country the decent, and until we get that combination in pretty good shape we are not going to be by any means as successful as we should be." —Ex-President Roosevelt.

Space Grant.

Newspaper men, as a rule, have but two things to sell space and subscription—and it would be just as consistent to ask your grocer for a dozen oranges "just to fill up" as to ask the editor for a dozen lines in his paper just to boost your business with the idea you are doing a kindness in helping to "fill up" space. Try getting a free dinner at the hotel just to make a show of business for the house. —Pachyphania (O.) Record.

15cts. 15cts. 15cts. One More Week Only.

If you want one of those beautiful 16x20 framed pictures displayed in our window for 15 cents, you should not delay any longer.

We will call the deal off next Thursday.

Sorenson's Furniture Store

Hardgrove Happenings.

Mrs. Nellie Hardgrove and two children have returned home from Mr. Pleasant.

Mrs. H. S. Buck is on the sick list.

Born—Friday May 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnson a 10 pound boy.

Vera Hennessey is on the sick list.

Mrs. Silas Boddy and two daughters Ethel and Ora called on Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Buck Sunday.

Mrs. H. S. Buck and Maude Woodburn were doing business at Lovell Tuesday.

Sheriff Amidon was a caller in Hardgrove Thursday.

Leater Buck and Herbert Hennessey called at Mr. H. S. Buck's Sunday.

Mr. Houlton of Lovell was in Hardgrove one day last week.

Jap Smith's camp has moved back here again.

The Gardening Cure.

The cure we advertise is the Garden Cure. It is a better cure than Fletcherism, Ralstonism or any other "ism" we know of. The Gardening Cure cures you in your garden, and you stay cured for a long time. There is but one condition—you must do the work.

Do not sniff at this cure. Perhaps you think that gardening are only good for raising greens, but you are wrong; they are even better for raising grump-ton.

The Gardening Cure is unlike the Kneip Cure. You don't take off your shoes and your socks and rustle through the wet grass in your bare feet at 5 a. m. You take the cure at any old time. Get into your clothes and out into the dirt. Stir up the earth with a hoe, then smooth it down with a rake; paw around the roots of things; the stray angleworm here and there won't hurt you—your garden's its castle; besides, if you live where there is fishing it may be good for bait.

Get out your wheelbarrow, put in an ax and a spade and trundle it off to the woods, there you will find ferns and all kinds of greenery. It will break your back to get it out, but when planted in the back of your lot will rest your eyes when the days are hot and a bit too bright.

Hard work? All this is mighty hard work. You will sweat (perspire is not the word) and sweat until all the poisons you have acquired from lobster suppers, too much smoking, bad air and all the evil remnants of winter sail through your pores. When taking the Gardening Cure count that day lost when you don't sweat at least a quart. That bay window of yours which you think makes you look prosperous is really a sign that you are growing old. Sweat it off and grow young.

You cannot make half so good a garden as same old John or old Tom in your neighborhood can make for you, but let him do the work and you raise vegetables (perhaps) you get your cure.

Don't try to whip your sluggish system by the cocktail cure. That's sweeping the dirt under the bed. Get out in the garden. Take the Gardening Cure.

If there is not dirt where you live, better move. You need the Gardening Cure.

The sooner man is convinced that health cannot be handed out over a counter, poured from a bottle or swallowed in a capsule the sooner will the great human family emerge from the cave of darkness and disease into the realm of freedom of mind, body and soul.—The Balance.

For Cleaning Wall-Paper.

To clean wall-paper use the following recipe: Ten cents' worth of liquid ammonia, ten cents' worth of oil of sassafras, one teaspoonful (even full) of soda, two teaspoonfuls (even full) of salt and one quart of cold water. Mix the cold water with the ingredients, then add white flour until it is thick enough to drop from a spoon. Put in a covered pail, set in a kettle of boiling water, and cook until done, stirring often. If it does not stick to the hands when cool, it is done. Remove from the pail and divide into "loaves," working each piece a while in the hand. Take out only what is needed, leaving the rest covered in the pail, to prevent the ammonia from evaporating. Rub the wall with a loaf, working the dirt into the dough. When very dirty exchange for a clean loaf. This removes dirt and grease magically and leaves old paper as good as new when used carefully.—Woman's Home Companion for June.



Ladies' Tailored Suits and Dresses . . .

We are showing Tailored Suits in this seasons prettiest styles in colors and plain white and colored suits, also an elegant line of White Lingerie Dresses

At \$5.00 and over. . . See Window.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

A specially interesting line of Dresses for Children from 2 to 14 years, at prices ranging from 50c to \$12.00. It is impossible to describe these dresses. There is far more style than the ordinary dressmaker could put into them, and the materials are the best. A special line of INFANTS WEAR also shown



Grayling Mercantile Co.,

"The Quality Store."

Central Drug Store

H. R. OLSON PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drugs."

COME

and see the finest and largest assortment of fishing tackle in the town.

We have a fine assortment of rods such as

Greenheart rods	Rod cases	Flies and Fly Books
Lanchwood rods	Fish Baskets	Leader Boxes
Split Bamboo rods	Nets	Bait boxes
Steel rods	Reels	Drinking Cups
Muskalung rods	Lines	Extra Tips

Dowagiac Minnows
Trout Spinners
Bass Spinners
Rubber Frogs
Buck Tails
Trolling Lines
Etc., Etc.

Bring us your Family Recipes. Prescription Work a Specialty

O. W. ROESER, Manager.

Candy. Cigars

DENTIST

DR. FRED'K E. BUSH

of Saginaw will be at the

NEW RUSSELL HOTEL

Wednesday and Thursday, May 26th and 27th

to practise dentistry in all its branches.

Teeth extracted positively without pain. Gold Crowns and Bridge work, all kinds of plate work and filling. All work guaranteed.

EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE

REGULAR CALLS THERE AFTER.

His Name Was on Envelope.

A man had a telephone put in his house and so he was expecting a letter from a friend he called up the post office and asked the clerk to change if there was a letter there for him. The clerk asked him what his name was. He said: "Never mind what my name is; if there is a letter there for me, my name is on the envelope."

We have received our line of calendars for 1910, which we think are the finest ever. We will have them ready to exhibit in a few days, so they can be examined and selections made, which should be early enough in the season to insure getting your choice, before the lines are broken.

The Avalanche

W. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1908.

SUMMARY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

Sunday.
New York police stopped Emma Goldman from making speech.
Chicago, Presbyterians celebrated four hundredth anniversary of John Calvin with special services.
Army of detectives failed to get any clue to the men who held up the Union Pacific Limited near Omaha, so well laid were the plans of the robbers.
A dispatch from Washington told of plans of retrenchment on the part of cabinet officials and said Secretary MacVeagh will give careful study to all estimates.

Monday.
Tracy & Co., brokerage firm with many branches, was placed in receiver's hands in New York.
Helge A. Haugen, president of State Bank of Chicago, died suddenly from third attack of heart failure within week.

Tuesday.
Charles W. Eliot was succeeded as president of Harvard University by Abbott Lawrence Lowell.
The Car released from prison General Stoessel and Admiral Nebogoff, sentenced for surrendering to Japanese.

Wednesday.
Michigan Legislature adjourned sine die.
Henry H. Rogers, noted oil magnate, died in New York.
Steamer Mongolian, with 500 on board, was tight in ice near St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Thursday.
Big storm and premature explosion interrupted Taft's speech at Charlotte, N. C.
The Rev. Dr. Barkley of Detroit was elected moderator of Presbyterian general assembly at Denver.

Friday.
General strike in Paris collapsed; big union admits defeat.
Cornelius P. Shea, czar of Chicago teamsters' strike of 1905, stabbed woman in New York.

Saturday.
Leaders in all lines of industry declared the tide of prosperity is rising; only obstacle now is tariff.
Armour & Co. of Chicago sold \$30,000,000 4 1/2 per cent thirty-year bonds to clear indebtedness and extend plants.

Sunday.
Cornelius P. Shea, leader in great teamsters' strike, was held without bail in New York, pending the death of Alice Walsh, the Chicago girl he stabbed twenty-five times with a pocket-knife.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.
Fire destroyed the Terra Marine Inn, facing the ocean at Hugenot, Staten Island. The loss is \$150,000.
Confederate Memorial day in Louisville falls upon the regular memorial day this year and joint exercises may be held.
Oscar Hammerstein announces that he will build an opera house in Brooklyn. Negotiations for the construction of the new building will be closed within a few days. The house will be patterned after the Hammerstein opera house in Philadelphia.

It is estimated that the loss in the fire which destroyed the interior of the printing plant of C. J. Krebbs & Co. at Cincinnati, amounts to \$170,000.
President Taft attended at Alexandria, Va., a celebration of the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington. A park was dedicated to the memory of the first President.

Suit has been brought against the Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore by the First National Bank of Montreal, Cal., to recover \$200,000, alleged to be due to the bank because of a robbery. The casualty company held the bank's directors were negligent.

TRACY & CO. FAIL.

Action Against Brokerage House Taken in New York.

The big stock and grain house of Tracy & Co., with two Chicago offices, three offices in New York, and branches in five other cities, went into the hands of a receiver late Monday afternoon. A rough estimate made by attorneys for various creditors placed the liabilities as \$1,450,000, with assets of \$500,000, although the amounts named in the petition were only \$1,000,000 and \$250,000 respectively. William W. Tracy, formerly president of the Lincoln Park board in Chicago and a well-known Illinoisan, was head of the company.

Unfortunate ventures in the taxicab business in New York and Chicago and a hard squeeze in the recent grain corner engineered by James A. Patton were ascribed as the chief causes of the failure in dispatches from New York, where the formal court action was taken.



W. W. TRACY.

Although no announcement of the exact cause of the failure was made by E. A. Benedict, the receiver, he said he understood money lost in taxicab promotions figured in the outside ventures. The firm is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Stock Exchange, but is said to have had no stock exchange obligations.

STOESSEL LEAVES RUSSIAN JAIL.

General Sentenced for Surrendering Port Arthur Released by Czar.

Lieutenant General Anatole M. Stoessel and Rear Admiral Nebogoff have been released from confinement in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul by order of Emperor Nicholas of Russia. The health of both men has been gravely affected by their confinement.

General Stoessel was found guilty by court-martial of surrendering the fortress of Port Arthur to the Japanese and was serving a sentence of ten years imprisonment. Nebogoff was sentenced to be interned in a fortress for the same length of time for surrendering to the enemy at the battle of the Sea of Japan. Stoessel began his sentence March 20, 1908, while Nebogoff took up his quarters in the fortress April 15, 1907.

Rear Admiral Gregorieff and Lieutenant Smynoff, subordinate officers



GENERAL STOESSEL.

under Nebogoff in the Russo-Japanese war, were pardoned and released from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul a month ago. These officers had been sentenced to death for having surrendered their commands, but in view of extenuating circumstances their sentences were commuted to ten years imprisonment, which they began serving in 1907.

2 CHILDREN STRANGELY TAKEN.

Twins Die Within Three Minutes of Helen and Edward Koch, 3-Year-Old.

Helen and Edward Koch, 3-year-old twins, children of Justice A. Koch, of Youngstown, Ohio, died suddenly within three minutes of each other. The children apparently were in their usual health when they arose the other morning, but while playing were taken violently ill. Within a half hour the boy died and the girl followed before a doctor could be called. Coroner Klyne will hold autopsies to ascertain the cause of death. It is feared the children were poisoned, as they died in convulsions.

Famous Tunnel Caves In.

Nearly 500 feet of the famous tunnel in Tennessee Pass on the Denver & Rio Grande railway, about five miles west of Leadville, Colo., caved in the other night. There were no casualties, but the tracks will be blocked probably for three days.

Shoots Girl and Kills Himself.

Aram Zartanian, 19 years old, shot and killed himself in Providence, R. I., after inflicting a dangerous wound on Mabel Arabian, a 16-year-old girl, who objected to marrying him. The girl will probably die.

Storms Wreck Circus; Many Hurt.

A large number of persons were hurt, none fatally, when an electrical storm broke over Corry, Pa., and blew down the main tent of Corry Brothers circus. Many men, women and children were caught in the wreckage.

H. H. ROGERS IS DEAD; VICTIM OF APOPLEXY

Standard Oil Magnate Suddenly Stricken While at His New York Home.

NEWS SHOOKS WALL STREET

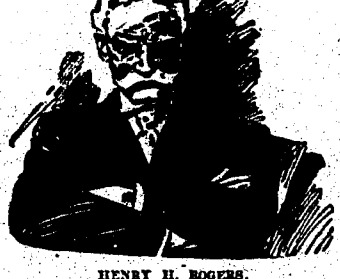
Romantic Career of Man Who Rose from Poverty to Vast Wealth—His Genius as Organizer.

Henry H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, died at his home in New York City Wednesday of apoplexy. He arose as usual, but began to feel ill, complaining of numbness and nausea. Before anything could be done he died. The news of his death came as a surprise and shock to Wall street. This was the second illness of this nature suffered by Mr. Rogers, the first having occurred in July, 1907. His health had been failing for several years, and he had curtailed his financial operations to some extent, but he continued to perform the duties of vice president of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Rogers was for many years one of the most prominent financiers of the country. He took a leading part in all of the enterprises undertaken by the Standard Oil group of capitalists, was vice president of the Standard Oil Company, and was the active spirit in the organization of the Amalgamated Copper Company, of which he was president up to the time of his death. He also was interested in a number of railroads.

Henry H. Rogers was a man of mystery. So silent, so secretive was he that not even the date of his birth was a matter of record or knowledge. As nearly as can be determined, this colossal of modern finance was born in 1840, Fairhaven, Mass. was his birthplace. The story of his life is one of those romances of modern finance in which present-day America is so rich. He rose from newsboy to head of the wealthiest corporation in the world and master of a personal fortune of perhaps \$125,000,000 in fifty years.

When he was still in his twenties the story of the oil that was spouting from the earth in Pennsylvania reached his ears, and he determined to go to the oil fields. This was in the



HENRY H. ROGERS.

'60s, when the oil business was new. Methods were crude and wasteful, and the first principles of economic refinement and handling of the product were just being worked out. He started at the bottom and learned the business from the ground up. Then he met three men who were to become his life-long associates—John D. and William Rockefeller and Henry M. Flagler, and later, John D. Archbold. These men evolved an audacious scheme to concentrate the business of the refinement and transportation of oil into one colossal firm and corner the market. The credit—or discredit—for this idea is popularly given to John D. Rockefeller, but financiers who claim to know have stated repeatedly that the idea really was Rogers' and that he was the driving power behind the new Standard Oil Company from the first.

FIGHT FOR THE PENNANTS.

Standing of Clubs in the Principal Base Ball Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	13	11	.545
Chicago	13	13	.500
Philadelphia	14	12	.538
Brooklyn	13	14	.481

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	18	10	.643
Boston	17	10	.625
Philadelphia	16	10	.615
New York	15	11	.577

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.	W.	L.	Pct.
Milwaukee	20	11	.646
Louisville	19	14	.577
Indianapolis	17	17	.500
Minneapolis	15	16	.481

BIG DITCH TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

Will Drain Big Area of Farm Land in Hutchinson County, S. D.

A dredging company has commenced the work of constructing an immense drainage ditch in Hutchinson County, South Dakota, southwest of Sioux Falls. The ditch will drain a large area of valuable farm land which is now out of commission because of being flooded, and will entirely remove a lake covering 1,655 acres of ground, which also will be reclaimed and made to produce crops during future seasons.

Mob Slays Prince and Family.

A particularly atrocious crime was committed near Gori, Trans-Caucasia, Russia. The estate of Prince Dishavskoff was attacked by a band of armed men. They killed the prince, his wife, his mother, his daughter and a servant, and then made their escape.

Bandits Loot Express Office.

Three men entered the Canadian Express office in Truro, N. B., and, at the point of a revolver, held up the clerk, opened the safe and escaped with about \$4,500.

USES OF THE WIRELESS TELEPHONE



—Chicago Journal.

CHICAGO "L" WRECK HURTS 23.

Man Running Express Held Guilty of Carelessness by Road President.

Following a collision of two North-western elevated trains in Chicago Tuesday morning, in which twenty-three passengers were injured, rigid investigation to learn the cause of the wreck was begun by city officials. The collision, which occurred at North Franklin and Ohio streets, was attributed by President Mason B. Starring to "gross carelessness" on the part of A. Winterberger, the motorman in charge of a Wilson avenue express train, which, on a straight track, ran into the rear end of a Ravenswood local. Both trains were city bound.

The motorman's explanation that the brake refused to work was disputed by Mr. Starring and by Millard B. Hereley, city traction expert. The latter declared the car was inspected less than ten days ago and found to be in perfect condition. Both trains were jammed to the doors with passengers on their way to work in the loop district. Among those most seriously injured was William C. Schroeder, cashier of the Continental National Bank, who suffered fractures of both legs and cuts about the head and body. In addition to those injured many passengers on both trains were shaken up and the women became panic-stricken. Firemen rescued many persons bewildered and imperiled by the third rail by carrying them down ladders to the ground.

The accident occurred shortly before 8:30 o'clock. The rear vestibule of the last car of the Ravenswood train was partly demolished and the front of the motor car of the express train was wrecked. President Starring and other officials of the road supervised the work of rescue and the clearing away of the wreckage.

POLITICS and POLITICIANS

Judge Milton D. Purdy has resigned from the United States District Court bench.

To the amazement of West Virginia liquor interests, the city council of Charleston voted 22 to 7, to make the city dry.

An authoritative definition of the attitude of the Taft administration toward economic problems was given to the officers of many banks in New York by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh during a dinner in his honor at the Union League. He said that a new study was to become a part of the government, the study of economic, intelligent and systematic expenditures and revenues in their natural relations.

That the census office has in its employ, in one bureau the wife of the secretary of a representative in Congress, the wives of two officials of the War Department and the wife of a prominent official in the Treasury Department was the charge made by Senator McCumber in criticizing the conference report on the census bill. The North Dakota Senator said Washington was getting to be a city of official families, the younger members of which had never seen the States to which they were credited.

Sam H. Nichols, secretary of state, in Washington, has resigned owing to scandals connected with his office. Insurance Commissioner Schively will probably be compelled to take the same course. Former Governor A. E. Mead is a candidate for Nichols' place.

Colorado has a new law which provides that the State shall contribute for campaign expenses every two years 25 cents for each vote cast at the preceding general election, the sum to be divided among political parties according to the vote cast for their candidates for Governor.

HIDES IN PENITENTIARY.

Negro Crawls Beneath the Floor and Eludes Ohio Prison Guards.

Within the walls of the penitentiary in Columbus, Ohio, Harvey Johnson, a life prisoner, who was received a few days ago from Franklin County, is hiding. Since Wednesday the penitentiary officers and guards have been searching for him. Twice during the night he was seen. One of the wall guards said he saw him stick his head out of a bolt-shop window and he fired. The bullet afterward was found, imbedded near the window. Capt. Krouse of the guardroom also saw the little prisoner, who is a negro, but was unable to capture him on account of the darkness. A double guard was on duty all night and Warden Jones slept only a few hours. The entire floor in bolt shop No. 6, where the colored man worked, was ripped up, and it was found that Johnson had crawled beneath the floor. His working clothes were found there and also a crude, improvised ladder. Warden Jones has ordered the guards to shoot to kill if Johnson does not voluntarily give up. The police department has been notified.

CAPITAL INTERESTED IN LEPER.

John R. Early, Ex-Soldier, Not At All Slighted, Some Specialists Declare.

Many persons in Washington, D. C., are beginning to take a lively interest in the case of John R. Early, the ex-soldier who, government officials declare, is a leper. The authorities have separated Early from his wife and two children and have provided a tent for him adjoining the cottage in which they live. A fence is built between the cottage and the tent. There are several specialists who believe Early is not a leper. Among them is Dr. Bulkeley of New York, who was induced by Mrs. Early to study her husband's case. His action has met with the disapproval of the authorities because they were not consulted first. Mrs. Early is devoted to her husband, and with her two children often may be seen conversing with him "across the fence."

MORRIS TO BUILD BIG PLANT.

Will Invest Millions in Oklahoma City Packing House.

Involving an investment between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000, a deal was closed in Oklahoma City the other night by the Chamber of Commerce with representatives of Morris & Co., Chicago, for the erection of a packing plant there. The plant will have a capacity of 1,000 cattle, 2,500 hogs and 1,500 sheep per day and between 1,600 and 1,700 men will be employed. Representatives of the company say preliminary arrangements for the construction of the plant will begin at once. With such a plant there the live stock industry of the State will be changed materially, as now all cattle slaughtered go to Kansas City and hogs to Fort Worth, Tex.

Stray Dog Saves Man's Life.

The actions of a dog on the tracks of the Heading railroad near Chester, Pa., caused William Peet of Chester to follow the animal. The dog led him to a quagmire a hundred yards from the tracks, where he found Harry Morrison of Chester stuck in the mud up to his armpits and sinking. Morrison was rescued. The dog is a stray animal.

New High Record in May Wheat.

A new high record was made in May wheat at the Chicago Board of Trade Tuesday when the price went quickly to \$1.30, a figure not before reached this year.

\$1,500,000 Fire in Akron, Ohio.

Fire in the seven-story Howe Power block in Akron, Ohio, practically destroyed the building and its contents, causing a loss of \$1,500,000. Many girls employed in the building were thrown into a panic. They had narrow escapes.

GEORGE MEREDITH IS DEAD.

Succumbs in London to Attack of Heart Disease at 81.

George Meredith died at 3:35 Tuesday morning in London. The news of the great novelist's illness caused deep and widespread regret and it had been generally feared that because of his great age—he was past 81—the chances of recovery were slight. The immediate cause of death was heart failure, following grave symptoms that developed early in the evening. Mr. Meredith's illness began on May 14 and he steadily declined since that time.

George Meredith was born Feb. 12, 1833, in the county of Hampshire, England. He was educated in Germany, but returned to England after qualifying for a university and read for the bar. He gave up this for literature after meeting with success in articles written for prominent reviews of his time. In 1851 Meredith published "Poems," his first volume of verse, and since then throughout his active literary life he published poems and books every few years. Recognition, however, was slow, and not until 1885, when the novelist was 57 years old and "Diana of the Crossways" appeared, did he receive the recognition which was to be his until his dying day. After the success of "Diana of the Crossways" Meredith's early works were recognized as masterpieces and his novel, "The Order of Richard Lestrange," is now ranked as one of his best efforts. Of his many prose works those which are declared by critics to be certain of undying fame are "The Egoist," published in 1879, "Rhoda Fleming," published in 1885, and the two books already mentioned.



GEORGE MEREDITH.

The government of Peru has called a meeting of the representatives of the public utility companies, and will ask them to provide for the unemployed.

The Persian Nationalists lost sixty men killed and 100 wounded in the sortie from Tabriz, in which H. C. Bakerville, an American school teacher, of Royalton, Minn., lost his life.

The outbreak of the Albanian guerilla at Ukup, Tuesday, about 100 miles south of Saloniki, where the deposed Sultan of Turkey is a prisoner, was believed at Constantinople to be the beginning of an uprising under the leadership of the Sultan's son, Berthen-Eddin, for the purpose of re-instating Abdul Hamid on the throne.

The commission which is taking an inventory of the property at the imperial palace at Yildiz has discovered, according to the local newspapers, bank notes to the value of \$2,250,000 and a large quantity of jewelry, including one rosary alone valued at \$375,000. Papers seized at the palace show that Abdul Hamid had over \$5,000,000 on deposit in foreign banks. These refuse to give up the cash to the Young Turks.

The Zeppelin company is negotiating with the Lucerne, Switzerland, authorities for the establishment of a daily aerial service between Lucerne and Friedrichshafen. The airships will be used also for excursion parties.

The Shah of Persia has once more proclaimed the resumption of the constitution, calling upon Said ed Dowlat to form a Liberal Cabinet, with himself in his former post as foreign minister, while Nasir el Mulk, now a refugee in Europe, is called back to become the premier.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Payments through the banks and lower defaults testify to healthier conditions. The commercial outlook is keener and awaits an early settlement of tariff revision. Developments as a whole carry the encouragement which stimulates enterprise, renewed strength and confidence being well established. Current activities are conspicuous in the enlarged movements of heavy materials, factory products, general merchandise and grain. The outgo of provisions also is increased, although live stock arrivals declined and packing capacity works under the normal.

Weather conditions have favored more extended operations in the leading industries, construction and building, and gain is seen in the absorption of reasonable goods, but more warmth is needed for an adequate disposition of light-weight apparel, retailers not yet securing ample sales.

Cheaper prints and costlier tendencies of wool fabrics induce more widespread orders in wholesale dry goods and clothing. This has brought larger numbers of visiting buyers into the markets for staples, and bookings rise for immediate and fall shipments of textiles, footwear, men's furnishings, furniture and household needs.

Inquiries for furnace and mill outputs extend farther into the future and the contracts closed reflect distinct progress in iron, wood, brass and leather working. Railway orders appear more freely and assure increasing activity at the forges and equipment plants. Building materials are under the greatest consumption known here, and this stiffens prices and puts the building trades upon a substantial basis.

Bank clearings, \$271,814,502, exceed those of the corresponding week in 1908 by 19.5 per cent and compare with \$252,032,850 in 1907. Failures reported in the Chicago district number 24, against 36 last week, 38 in 1908 and 14 in 1907. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 10, against 4 last week, 7 in 1908 and 4 in 1907.—Dun's Weekly Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Weather conditions continue irregular, but a change for the better has occurred in staple crop conditions, and retail business is slightly improved, though disappointing and showing evidences of the repression heretofore evident. Re-order business from jobbers and wholesalers has been rather quiet, but there is, if anything, a more assured optimism permeating the reports as to the outlook for next fall and winter trade.

Best reports as to retail trade comes from the upper part of the great central valley and its tributaries. Cold wet weather has interfered with business in parts of New England and the middle Atlantic States, and trade seems slow to improve in San Francisco and in parts of the Pacific Northwest.

All indications of activity have to do with future trade, the expectation being that the removal of tariff uncertainty will give an impetus to general business. Retail trade, though better than a year ago, has been on the whole disappointing, causes assigned for this being weather conditions and the high prices of the general public.

Business failures in the United States for the week were 213, against 224 last week, 284 in the like week of 1908, 165 in 1907, 170 in 1906 and 179 in 1905. Canadian failures for the week were 25, against 30 last week and 39 in same week last year.—Bradstreet's.

MARKET OF THE WEEK

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.15; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.50 to \$7.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.25 to \$6.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.44 to \$1.48; corn, No. 2, 75c to 76c; oats, standard, 57c to 58c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 59c; hay, timothy, \$3.00 to \$3.50; prairie, \$3.00 to \$3.50; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 21c; potatoes, per bushel, 75c to 90c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.40; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$7.55; sheep, good to choice, \$2.50 to \$6.15; wheat, No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.47; corn, No. 2 white, 73c to 74c; oats, No. 2 white, 54c to 55c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.15; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.48; corn, No. 2, 74c to 75c; oats, No. 2, 57c to 58c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 59c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$3.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.48; corn, No. 2, 74c to 75c; oats, No. 2, 57c to 58c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 59c.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.75; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.05; hogs, \$3.50 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.43 to \$1.45; corn, No. 2, 85c to 84c; oats, standard white, 62c to 60c; butter, creamery, 22c to 26c; eggs, western, 17c to 22c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.47 to \$1.48; corn, No. 2 mixed, 73c to 75c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 57c to 58c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 59c; clover seed, \$3.55.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.48 to \$1.50; corn, No. 3 yellow, 75c to 77c; oats, No. 3 white, 60c to 62c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.50 to \$1.51; corn, No. 3, 85c to 86c; oats, standard, 57c to 59c; rye, No. 1, 57c to 58c; barley, No. 2, 63c to 70c; pork, mess, \$17.50.

Eugene Zimmerman is in Cincinnati and is trying to find a market for market caught and poor trout along the west coast of Ireland, of which the capture of Mr. Zimmerman's son-in-law, the Duke of Manchester, are a part.

NEWS OF MICHIGAN

HUSBAND'S TEMPER IS HASTY.

Martha Pigeon at Wife-Kills One and Loses Other by Divorce.

Testifying that her husband, in anger, threw a live pig at her with such force as to kill the pig when she dodged and the animal struck the wall, Mrs. Edith Sweetland of Flint was granted a divorce and half interest in all the surviving pigs and other stock on the Sweetland farm. The mother of the baby, which became an issue in the divorce suit, had died and the little fellow, along with six other shiny, silk-haired babies and curly tails, was being reared by hand in the Sweetland coal shed. The husband's charge that Mrs. Sweetland neglected to feed the litter led to their quarrel. He showed grief when his anger resulted in the pig's death, she told the court, but didn't seem sorry the animal had missed her in its flight across the shed.

STORM HITS KALAMAZOO.

Damage Estimated at Half Million Is Done by Hail.

As the result of the worst hail storm in twenty years, damage estimated as half a million dollars was done in Kalamazoo and vicinity the other afternoon. The famous Kalamazoo celery beds are in ruins, the Michigan fruit crop badly damaged, and thousands of panes of glass shattered. Locally the damage is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$125,000. All the celery plants will have to be re-set. Many of them were under glass which was broken. For twenty minutes, during which time the sun shone brightly, the stones pelted down, stripping foliage from trees and causing many run-aways and minor accidents. Several persons were knocked down and stunned, but none were seriously injured.

SHOOT RIVAL; GIRL IN ITALY.

Crime in Michigan May Bring Sweet-Heart Across Ocean.

Because he was afraid that Marzotto Paryate would reach Italy first and claim his sweetheart, Rosa Leonardi, at Perugia, Joe Dascola shot and fatally injured his rival at the Young's mining location near Stambaugh. The wounded man is at Mercy hospital, while an armed posse is searching the country for his assailant. Friends of the dying man have sent a cablegram to his sweetheart, and it is thought she will make a race with death across the ocean in order to see her lover before he dies. There is little chance that she will win. Dascola was captured at Florence, Wis.

FISHED ON OWN FARMS.

Yet Genesee Farmers Are Fined for Violating Law.

Three farmers of Telford township have learned that the fact that a lake is located on their property does not entitle them to fracture the State fish laws. Gardner Swartz, William Holden and Edward Lowell spent a night recently spearing on Buell's lake, which is on their farms, and when they hauled the boat up on shore found that Deputy Game Warden Thresher had been waiting for them behind a tree. Later in justice court they paid fines of \$10 each and costs.

HASTINGS SOLOIN IS STABBED.

William Schantz Seriously Injured by Supposed "Dope Fiend."

Representative William H. Schantz, of Hastings, was attacked on the street in Lansing on a recent night by an assailant who cut the legislator's throat with a razor. At the hospital it was reported that the razor had missed the jugular vein and that Mr. Schantz probably would recover. It is thought that the assault was due to the vagaries of a "dope fiend." James Duggan, who already was known to the police, was placed under arrest.

AGED MAN DROWNED.

Louis Mosler, Pioneer Lumberman, Follows Daughter to Grave.

Louis Mosler, 73 years old, and for half a century a resident of Leelanau County, was drowned in Lake Leelanau the other afternoon, his body being found in seven feet of water by August Otto. His daughter, Mrs. Isabel Labouts, was drowned in Lake Leelanau when the steamer Leelanau blew up last summer.

FALLS 18 FEET; WILL DIE.

Mill Hand Pitches Off Trestle at Manacelon on Head.

Frank Doelker fell from a trestle at Manacelon, striking on his head on the floor, eighteen feet below, and fracturing his skull. He is 23 years old, unmarried and had been employed by the Antrim Iron Company just a week.

RIVER GIVES UP DEAD.

Body of Walter Cullip, Standish Suicide, Is Found.

The body of Walter Cullip of Standish, who committed suicide about four weeks ago by jumping into the Au Gres river, was found at the mouth of the river. Cullip suffered an attack of dementia some years ago, and it is believed a renewal of the trouble caused him to end his life. He was about 45 years old and left a widow.

TEN THIEVES FLEAD GUILTY.

Sheriff Kinney of Bay County Cleans Up Mess of Robbers.

Sheriff Kinney's cleanup of the township gang of robbers was made complete in Bay City when ten men went into the Circuit Court and pleaded guilty to charges of grand larceny and breaking and entering in the night time. Three of the men were up for hide stealing, the others for stealing pigs, chickens, grain and farm equipment.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Summary of the Important Measures Which Were Made Into Law, and Those Which Failed of Passage.

Marked by some unusual features, the forty-fifth session of the Michigan Legislature is at an end, and another batch of laws has been turned over to the courts for construction and the people for their guidance. By virtue of provisions of the new constitution it has been one of the shortest sessions in the history of the State, and by virtue of the same document there has been an absence of many lines of legislative work that have had a familiar part in previous gatherings of the State lawmakers.

Chiefly in this Legislature notable as the body upon which has devolved the duty of carrying out the mandates of the new constitution and obeying its radical changes relative to legislative procedure and the class of laws which might be passed. Members of both houses say that so far as the constitution affects the work of the Legislature, its restrictions and regulations have proven effective and satisfactory.

BILLS THAT PASSED.

HOME RULE LAWS.—Three broad bills, granting to cities, villages and counties powers of local legislation contemplated by the new constitution.

TAXATION.—Telephone and telegraph companies brought under ad valorem tax law; must pay on cash value, not on earnings. Will increase State's receipts over \$100,000 yearly.

Copied bill allowing non-resident taxpayers to appeal to State tax commissioners from action of local assessing officers.

Bill allowing appeal to three non-resident supervisors from action of supervisors in equalizing county valuations.

Bill exempting bonds of cities, townships, counties, villages and school districts from taxation.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.—Re-enactment of railroad commission bill, broadening commission's powers and removing doubt of law's constitutionality. Railroad employees exempted from construction of "yellow-servant" idea.

All cabooses must have rear platforms and back steps.

EDUCATION.—Sanders bill allowing townships to form unit school district. Means township high schools if used.

Futile bill permitting country school districts to pay tuition of scholars who have passed eighth grade to nearby high schools.

Powle bill encouraging county manual training and agricultural schools. State to pay \$4,000 a year, but aid limited for this session to one school, that at Menominee, being the only one in the State.

GOOD ROADS.—Fox bill codifies highway laws, making it easy for highway commissioners to learn his duties. Many obsolete parts of present laws repealed but all good portions, including county highway law, retained.

Good roads appropriation set at \$150,000 yearly through Representative Barker's efforts, \$25,000 a year more than State ever spent.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Wood bill declaring tuberculosis an infectious disease and prescribing rigid rules for reporting and isolating cases.

Jensen bill giving State board of health supervision over water supply.

Copied bill allowing State board of health some power in keeping systems free of sewage, but exempting existing city sewage systems.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION.—Weimer-Cramton regulation bill, makes stricter laws for conduct of saloons, general provision for gradual reduction to one to 500.

Dickinson "search and seizure" bill, giving prosecutors greater rights in searching for contraband liquor in dry counties.

DRAIN LAWS.—Hatch-Engel bill providing for election of drain commissioners. All drain petitions must be approved by township board. Townships may issue bonds for drains.

Haviland bill providing for construction of dams in drains.

MILITARY LAWS.—Stewart bill codifying military laws and arranging for reorganization of department. Promotions by order of seniority. Bill carries \$15,000 for armories, not more than two to be built yearly.

Stewart bill to protect uniform; also bill providing that militiamen shall be exempted for one mile on way to and from rifle ranges.

Shields bill providing penalties for keepers of public resorts who debar soldiers in uniform.

BANKING LAWS.—Banking commissioner's salary raised to \$5,000. Banking examiners may act as receivers for banks in trouble but at no increase in salary.

Savings and commercial deposits to be kept separate in banks whose savings deposits are less than \$500,000. State banks in towns of 2,500 people or less allowed to reduce commercial reserve from 7 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent, and save.

last reserve from 5 to 3 1/2 per cent. All checks deposited with supervisors to name a county depository providing that interest shall go to county, and exempting treasurers from liability for loss.

GOVERNMENT OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.—Clarke bill abolishing contract labor and providing for board to devise means for work convicts on State account.

OGG BILL.—"tricking up" Bill with long list of forbidden delicacies for keepers of institutions unless with consent of board of control. Choy may on list.

Hong for feeble minded placed on same basis as prisons and asylums as far as drawing money for care of inmates from general fund in advance is concerned.

ANTI-STOCK WATERING BILL.—Stock and bond issues of public utilities corporations to be supervised by railway commission.

GRADED PAY FOR STATE HOUSE EMPLOYEES.—Department heads allowed to grade clerk's pay from \$800 to \$1,200, provided average for department not less than \$1,000 per clerk. Administration substitute for civil service.

GENERAL LABOR LAW.—All labor laws codified. Most important change a provision that women shall not work more than 54 hours per week and not more than ten hours per day.

INSURANCE LAWS.—Several obsolete laws repealed at instance of insurance department. No general insurance legislation of importance.

GAME LAWS.—Pearson bill protects black bass between February 1 and June 15, limits size to not less than ten inches and allows not more than ten to be caught in one day.

PRIMARY ELECTION BILL.—NEW STATE BOARDS.—Giles bill for registration of optometrists.

Rice bill for registration of nurses.

FOR WATER CRAFT.—Hall bill bringing vessels that ply in inland waters under practically same restriction as vessels under federal control in great lakes.

PROTECTION OF STOCKHOLDERS.—Elliott bill giving minority holders representation on boards of directors.

SALARY INCREASES.—Circuit judges from \$2,500 to \$3,500; labor commissioner from \$2,000 to \$2,500; chief of corporation division in Secretary of State's office from \$1,700 to \$2,000; superintendent of public instruction from \$800 to \$1,000; banking commissioner from \$2,000 to \$3,500.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION.—Schants bill to pay portion of cost when cattle are killed by order of boards of health because of having infectious diseases.

Folk bill to provide that blinder twine must be labeled with the name of maker, weight of package and quality.

Odel bill, making penalties for sale of impure spraying compounds.

VOTING MACHINES.—Collins bill to allow use of voting machines at primary elections.

NEW HOLIDAYS.—Fox bill, making Lincoln's birthday, February 12, and Anshut bill, making October 12, Columbus day, legal holidays.

EXPENSES OF STATE.—State tax budget will be \$10,304,000 for the two years, as against \$9,100,000 appropriated by Forty-fourth Legislature. State tax rate in 1915 will be \$2.35 per \$100, as against \$2.31 in 1914. In 1910 it will be \$2.30, as against \$2.41 in 1908.

Public domain commission to handle State tax lands and reforestation matters.

Bill prohibiting use of open street cars with running board along side.

Bills requiring physician's prescription to procure morphine or cocaine at drug stores.

BILLS THAT FAILED.

Chief among the important measures which fell by the wayside was the civil service measure, which was slain on the altar of political expediency by the activities of the political party system, who put through the graded salary bill as a means of entrenching themselves in their places rather than a bill tending to better the service for the State.

EDUCATIONAL.—REGULATING prices of school books.

Reforming system of apportioning and using primary school funds.

RAILWAYS.—Cash penalty fare bill. Provision for 500-mile interchangeable mileage books.

Requiring newspapers to public railway timetables at rates fixed in bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Reorganization of State board of equalization. Civil service.

Allowing justices of the Supreme Court to reside at their homes.

Mortgage taxation.

Reorganization of judicial circuits.

Revision of game and fish laws to take place of great mass of local acts.

Anti-lobby bill.

Censoring newspapers.

Allowing old line insurance companies to take over members of fraternal societies in groups of 100 at reduced rates.

Harris general game law, killed on last day, because Senate insisted on allowing two deer per season instead of one, as bill passed House.

One or the other.

"I don't know whether she has shaken him or promised to marry him."

"Why?"

"He has stopped buying extravagant presents for her."—Philadelphia Press.

Practical.

Daughter.—He writes me fourteen letters a week.

Father.—But he gets only one pay envelope.—Puck.

SCRAPS OF INFORMATION.

Umbrellas were first used in China and Japan.

A human being breathes about twenty times a minute.

The largest pin factory in the world is at Birmingham, England. It turns out 37,000,000 pins every day.

The German population throughout the whole world is computed to be 100,000,000.

In Paris 49,293 horses were killed for food last year. These animals yielded 20,600,000 pounds of meat.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is the only royal personage of Europe who does not make use of automobiles.

Saturn has another ring—or one previously unknown has been discovered. It is a dusky one, surrounding the other.

Professor Malorann's wireless telephone has been successfully tested between Rome and Magdalena Island, Sardinia, a distance of more than 250 miles.



PURPOSE OF CHRISTIANITY.

By Rev. Frank G. Smith, D. D.

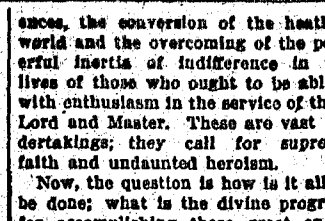
"And this they did, not as we had hoped, but first gave of their own selves to the Lord, and unto us by the will of God."—II. Cor. 8: 5.

The supreme purpose of Christians, and of the Christian church, is or should be, to take away the sin of the world. How true is this of the church in general and how true is it of our particular church and how true is it of our individual Christian lives? Is it the great central thing in our endeavors? Is it all else subordinate to this great divine purpose? Is there a mighty hunger in the heart of the church in general and in the heart of our church in particular and in the hearts of all of us as Christians this morning? Or have we fallen into a kind of conventional faith that has not in it the vitality of propagation? Which is the greater motive in the Christian church and in the Christian heart to-day, to take away the sin of the world or to keep away from the sin of the world? There is a vast amount of difference. Is it the great object of the Christian to-day to take sin out of the world or to keep out of sin in the world? What ever we may hold in theory, in actual practice I believe a vast majority of us as Christians are concerned, not so much in taking away the sin of the world, but in keeping away from the sin of the world, and many of us, I fear, are not working very hard at that even.

Now these are serious questions; they affect the future of every church just as certainly as the sun affects the growth of a plant. I believe that, in theory, at least, the church still holds that its business is to redeem the world; to take away the sin of the world. Now if that be true let us look for a moment upon the tremendous task that is ours. Some of the specific things we must do.

First of all, we must drive deceit out of the world; we must drive it out of our hearts and lives; out of our homes; out of our business; out of our social relationships; how thoroughly it has entrenched itself and woven itself into the very fabric of life; it must go; God desireth truth in the inward parts and that means clear to the bottom of a man's life; his kingdom can come in no other way; it is built upon no other foundation. Then again, here are our cities to be cleaned up; to be made whole. The great city of America to-day is an entirely modern institution; there has been nothing like it in the history of the world; the cities of the old world are the product of centuries of slow growth, but here in America under the whip and spur of steam and electricity great cities have sprung into being as if by magic, and the crowding into those great cities of millions of people from every country and every clime, due to causes that are entirely modern and did not exist a century ago, this, I say, has created conditions and offered opportunities for vice and crime and graft and greed that are unprecedented. These cities must be made clean; we must learn how to live together and live righteously and sweetly and cleanly and unselfishly. Every question that concerns the city's life must be looked at from the moral standpoint. Here is a tremendous task worthy of the heroism of great souls. How are we Christians solving it? By moving out to the suburbs; keeping away from the sin of the world instead of taking away the sin of the world. And here again are all the injustices of the industrial world on both sides of the question; on the side of labor and on the side of capital; the unfairness, the bitterness, the strife, the malice, the hatred, these must all be adjusted, righteously and happily adjusted. And here is the great heathen world to convert to Christianity. It is absolutely necessary that this be done, for every country is controlled, not by its army and its navy, but by its educational institutions; not by its governmental policy, but by its religion; down underneath government, industry, education, social customs, domestic habits and everything else we find the religious ideas of a nation. There is not a thing in China or India or Africa or any other bit of pagan country that you know of that mars it and makes it a place where you would not want to live but that it has its roots in the religious ideas of that country. Man after all is hopelessly religious, and it is religion that governs the world, and if you want to exalt a nation give it a clearer vision of God and of his will and purpose for man and of man's relation to him and to his fellow man. You must cleanse the fountain if you would make pure the streams, and a nation's religious ideas constitute the very fountain of its life.

These heathen worlds must be converted to the clearer, sweeter vision of God as revealed in Jesus Christ. And here is the great inertia of indifference to be overcome. That in itself is a tremendous problem; I do not know of anything in connection with Christian work in the city that is more difficult and more heartbreaking than just the phlegmatic indifference of people whose lives should be all ablaze with enthusiasm for the coming of the kingdom of God. Now, if the great business of the Christian church is to "seek and to save that which is lost," if it is to "take away the sin of the world," and not merely to "keep away from the sin of the world," then here are these great problems before us, and some of them perhaps we might catalogue did time permit; but here are these—the driving out of deceit and the bringing in of the region of truth, truth in the inward parts, and not merely on the outward surface, the cleansing of our great modern cities from the power and pollution of sin, the righteous adjustment of the industrial injustices and dis-



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sones, the conversion of the heathen world and the overcoming of the powerful inertia of indifference in the lives of those who ought to be ablaze with enthusiasm in the service of their Lord and Master. These are vast undertakings; they call for supreme faith and undaunted heroism.

Now, the question is how is it all to be done; what is the divine program for accomplishing these great ends? There is a right way and a wrong way to go about it, and the marvel is that after almost nineteen centuries of clear teaching, as to the right way we should continuously be drifting into the wrong way for accomplishing these vast ends and bringing in the reign of the kingdom of God. Let us look at the wrong way for just a moment in order that we may see more clearly the right way. The wrong way is simply to tell the world in cold, denigratory, belligerent tones what it ought to do; to stand either in the pulpit or the marketplace and with a frown on our faces tell men they must stop lying, must stop deceiving, must stop vicious practices that debauch the public morality, must stop industrial injustices that cause great islands of wealth to rise beneath a chosen few in the midst of a sea of poverty; to tell the heathen worlds coldly and unsympathetically that they must stop aside their idols and their superstitions and adopt our religious ideas; to tell the great indifferent world that it is its duty to wake up; to continually cry aloud in a nagging, whining, imprecatory tone against all the wrongs Christianity ought to correct; is the wrong way to accomplish this great work; it will never do any good, but, upon the other hand, it will do positive harm. It will never bring to solution the problem. Simply to tell a man in a superior way that it is his duty to do a certain thing scarcely ever impels him to do it; perhaps he does not feel that it is his duty; then to tell him he ought to feel it, or he is not a Christian, is simply no argument at all. By what power or what method or what law, then, are we going to impel Christian people to the accomplishment of these great tasks; to enter these great open doors of opportunity; to the acceptance of these vast responsibilities? How are we going to send a thrill through the great Christian army that shall send it forth a conquering host to the mighty task of bringing in the reign of righteousness and peace and love and good-will to men? How are we going to inspire the hearts of our own division of this great army to lift up the banner of the cross and literally conquer this community for Jesus Christ, and rear here a temple for his worship and service that shall be an abiding and enduring force in this city's life for all time to come? How are we going to send a thrill of power through the splendid machinery we have created through the centuries that shall set it definitely and effectively to work to the accomplishment of the splendid work for which it has been created? How are the funds to carry on our great missionary enterprises to be secured without eternal and everlasting shame-faced begging? What is the method by which the whole splendid Christian machinery can be set in motion in accord with the great ideals and the overmastering mission of the Master? I am aware that great enterprises cannot be carried forward without splendid financial support, but if we place the emphasis on that side of our work only, if we make of the church only a great collection agency, a solicitor of funds, we will eventually defeat the very ends for which it was born. You, deacons and trustees of this church, do you want to make it the most signally aggressive force for righteousness in this city? Then let me talk to you a moment; the prevailing impression the world seems to have of a deacon in these days is that his business is to pass the contribution box and of a trustee that his business is to see that there is something for the deacon to collect in his box. Do you want to destroy that impression in this community, at least; then you get together; there are nineteen of you; take unto yourselves a few more well-known stalwart men of the congregation, making a group of thirty or forty, and you determine that you are going to know every man in the church as a brother, and you add to your list besides one or two men outside the church that you are going to try to interest in the church and its work; you go forth resolutely with that lofty ideal and within a year all your financial problems will be wiped off of the face of the map and you will be in the midst of a most glorious spiritual awakening not only in the church, but in the community at large. This same law will hold good in the Missionary Society and in the Christian Endeavor Society, and in the Sunday school everywhere. Out of the heart are the issues of life; warm the hearts of people by your brotherliness and your sisterliness and your Christlikeness and you will be amazed at the riches of every kind and character that will unfold from these lives.

SEMI-MONETARY.

Following a fad is a short cut to folly.

Half a mind is equal to a whole mind not to.

The glory of love is that it never knows its own cost.

Shifting the blame for sin does not uproot its sowing.

No man can feed his soul who is starving his servants.

Only a clothes rack will let dignity stand in the way of duty.

It takes a tremendous lot of religion to convert a man's pocket.

The straight truth would often save a lot of crooked travelling.

So many mistake anxiety to wear a crown for endeavor to win one.

Some people get so close to the facts that they cannot see the truth.

The people who know all about the mind of God are not always of a good mind.

It takes more than manuring to make hands clean for heavenly inspection.

If our justice were only more even our generosity would be a good deal less strained.



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By Rev. Frank G. Smith, D. D.

"And this they did, not as we had hoped, but first gave of their own selves to the Lord, and unto us by the will of God."—II. Cor. 8: 5.

The supreme purpose of Christians, and of the Christian church, is or should be, to take away the sin of the world. How true is this of the church in general and how true is it of our particular church and how true is it of our individual Christian lives? Is it the great central thing in our endeavors? Is it all else subordinate to this great divine purpose? Is there a mighty hunger in the heart of the church in general and in the heart of our church in particular and in the hearts of all of us as Christians this morning? Or have we fallen into a kind of conventional faith that has not in it the vitality of propagation? Which is the greater motive in the Christian church and in the Christian heart to-day, to take away the sin of the world or to keep away from the sin of the world? There is a vast amount of difference. Is it the great object of the Christian to-day to take sin out of the world or to keep out of sin in the world? What ever we may hold in theory, in actual practice I believe a vast majority of us as Christians are concerned, not so much in taking away the sin of the world, but in keeping away from the sin of the world, and many of us, I fear, are not working very hard at that even.

Now these are serious questions; they affect the future of every church just as certainly as the sun affects the growth of a plant. I believe that, in theory, at least, the church still holds that its business is to redeem the world; to take away the sin of the world. Now if that be true let us look for a moment upon the tremendous task that is ours. Some of the specific things we must do.

First of all, we must drive deceit out of the world; we must drive it out of our hearts and lives; out of our homes; out of our business; out of our social relationships; how thoroughly it has entrenched itself and woven itself into the very fabric of life; it must go; God desireth truth in the inward parts and that means clear to the bottom of a man's life; his kingdom can come in no other way; it is built upon no other foundation. Then again, here are our cities to be cleaned up; to be made whole. The great city of America to-day is an entirely modern institution; there has been nothing like it in the history of the world; the cities of the old world are the product of centuries of slow growth, but here in America under the whip and spur of steam and electricity great cities have sprung into being as if by magic, and the crowding into those great cities of millions of people from every country and every clime, due to causes that are entirely modern and did not exist a century ago, this, I say, has created conditions and offered opportunities for vice and crime and graft and greed that are unprecedented. These cities must be made clean; we must learn how to live together and live righteously and sweetly

